



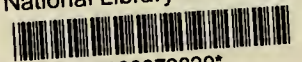
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ARUNDEL VILLA, LANSDOWNE ROAD,  
CROYDON, 1872.

SIR,

Several years ago, a friend of mine suggested, that as I had a great deal of knowledge of the genealogy of the Baillies of Lamington, and a good many documents in my possession that would throw light on their History, I should write a Book, to be entitled LIVES OF THE BAILLIES. I had not then sufficient leisure to do so, but I have been devoting my time and attention for upwards of a year to this subject, and have now the pleasure of sending you a printed Copy of the Draft of what I have written, relating to the Proprietors of the Estate of Lamington : and afterwards, I hope to be able to give an account of the various Cadets, and I shall feel much obliged to you if you will give all the assistance in your power in tracing your own branch of the family, either from yourself backwards, or from the Parent Stock downwards. I have had considerable difficulty in finding when the various Cadets branched off; the Titles and other documents that I have seen merely referring to the Proprietor of Lamington, and the information relating to the Cadets being very meagre and very contradictory.

I have made extensive Extracts from the Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths of various Parishes, and also from the Register of Sasines, and am in progress of making more; but from there being no Register of Sasines before the year 1600, I cannot trace the Cadets to the Parent Stock—any information on this point would be most satisfactory. I shall be very glad to supply any Gentleman with any information I may have, regarding his ancestors, derived from the Session Registers; but as that I have got is so much disjointed, I have not printed it.

From the nature of the subject, I have not as yet been able to get all the information extant regarding the Proprietors of Lamington, and I am aware that the part printed is very imperfect.

I have added as an Appendix the Copy of the French List of the Companions of William the Conqueror to the Conquest of England, in which the name of Baillieul occurs, as I believe there are very few copies of it in this country, and which is very

different from that of Hollingshed. While I do not wish to give offence to any one, I have not hesitated to tell all about the Family that has come under my observation, whether pleasant or not.

The points on which information is wanted are :—

1st, Of any of the Lairds of Lamington being engaged in any great National Battles.

2d, Of any person named Baillie having been at the Battle of Flodden.

3d, Who composed the Song “The Drucken Laird of Lamington,” and about which of the Lairds?

4th, Which of the Lairds had a son named George?

5th, Of what Regiments of General Baillie’s Army were there officers named Baillie?

6th, Was Baillie’s Army in Regiments or Clans? and I should like to know the history of it?

Any information you may be able to give may be sent to me at CROYDON, or under cover to Messrs. EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS, Publishers, Edinburgh.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES W. BAILLIE,

OF CULTER-ALLERS.

*DRAFT.]*

LIVES  
OF THE BAILLIES

BY

JAMES WILLIAM BAILLIE

OF CULTERALLERS.



EDINBURGH:  
EDMONSTON AND DOUGLAS.

1872.

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PRINTED BY T. AND A. CONSTABLE, PRINTERS TO HER MAJESTY,  
AT THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY PRESS.

## LIVES OF THE BAILLIES.

THE BALIOLS are of French extraction, and evidently take their name from the town of Bailleul in the province of French Flanders, or, as it is called in modern phraseology, the Department of the North, in the kingdom of France. There is some dispute whether the name Baliol, which is now extinct, was changed into Baillie, on the dethronement of King John Baliol, and that the two forms are merely varieties of each other, or two distinct names. Mr. Alexander Baillie, of Castlecary, who is mentioned, by Nisbet, as having been a very learned antiquary, though I have found him wrong on more than one occasion, has made an investigation into the question, and arrived at the conclusion that the two names are the same.

Another disputed point is whether the Baliols came over from France with William the Conqueror, or in the reign of William Rufus. In a list of *Les Campagnons de Guillaume à la Conquête de l'Angleterre en 1066*, par M. Leopold Delisle, Membre de l'Institut, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix, the name Guillaume Belet occurs, also that of Renaud de Bailleul, and the name De Bailleul without any Christian name; and in the roll of Battel Abbey from Hollingshed the names Bailif and Bellet are found—after which forms many of the later members of the family spelt their names till a recent period,—but there is no mention of De Bailleul. But be the matter as it may, there is no doubt that if the family came to England with William the Conqueror, little mention is made of them during his reign, and that they got large accessions to their previous possessions in the reign of William Rufus, which began in 1087

and ended in 1100. The distinguishing features of the family of Baliol seem to have been veneration for the Church and religion—as is shown by Guy de Baliol and Bernard de Baliol, both of whom were benefactors of the Church,—caution, charity, patriotism, honesty, integrity of purpose, an earnest desire to do well, and even military capability; but they seem to have been of a vacillating and flighty disposition, and addicted to women. Caution pervaded the whole family; charity and patriotism were displayed by John Baliol, father of the King of Scotland, in founding Baliol College, Oxford, and in building the bridge over the Nith at Dumfries. King John Baliol showed honesty and integrity of purpose in asserting the independence of Scotland against the attempt of Edward I. to swallow it up in England, but in his conduct his vacillating disposition was displayed. Bernard de Baliol, and Edward Baliol, son of the King, showed military capability.

In the reign of William Rufus

#### GUY DE BALIOL

had a grant from the Crown of the barony of Biweld, in the county of Northumberland. Guy de Baliol was a benefactor to the Church, but was interdicted by the Bishop of Durham from hunting in any of his forests. He died , and was succeeded by his son,

#### BERNARD DE BALIOL,

a military commander of reputation. He fought at the battle of the Standard in 1138, in which King Stephen of England gained a great victory over King David of Scotland. He seems to have been a close ally of King Stephen, for we find him in attendance on him at the battle of Lincoln, fought between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I., King of England, in 1141, and taken prisoner along with him when he was confined in Bristol Castle. King Stephen was exchanged for the Earl of Gloucester, brother of the Empress Maud, but there is no mention of the liberation of Bernard de Baliol. We find mention made of him again in 1175, when William the Lion, King of Scotland, made an incursion into England to try and recover part of Northumberland, marching along with



Robert de Stuteville to the relief of the castle of Alnwick, which William was besieging; and in the course of a forced march to Alnwick from Newcastle, when the English could scarcely proceed, because of a fog, Bernard de Baliol exclaimed, when a halt was recommended, "Let those stay who will, I am resolved to go forward, though none follow me, rather than dishonour myself by tarrying here." The rest of the barons marched along with him and surprised the Scotch, and Bernard de Baliol seized William the Lion with his own hand. Bernard de Baliol is supposed to have been the founder of Barnard Castle on the banks of the Tees. He was a munificent benefactor of the Church, having among other grants bestowed lands upon the abbey of St. Mary at York, and upon the monks of Riebault, for the health of his own soul and that of his wife, Agnes de Pincheni. He was succeeded by his son,

#### EUSTACE DE BALIOL,

who gave £100 for license to marry the widow of Robert Fitzpiers. He left three sons—

Hugh, his successor, of whom hereafter.

Henry, married Lora, one of the co-heiresses of Christian, wife of William de Marchville, Earl of Essex, and died anno 1246, his widow, Lady Lauretta, having had livery of all the lands in Essex, Hertford, and Norfolk, which he held of her inheritance.

Eustace de Balliol, junior, married Helewise, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Levyngham, a baron of Northumberland, and his wife Ada, who had been the widow of William de Furnival. Eustace de Baliol, junior, was Sheriff of Cumberland and Governor of the Castle of Carlisle, anno 1261. In 1270 Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I., embarked on a crusade to the Holy Land, and was accompanied by Eustace de Baliol, junior. Eustace de Baliol had a dispute with his wife's representatives on her death whether he was to have a courtesy of the estate, as the father of an heir, and they succeeded in preventing his having it. He married, secondly, Agnes, second daughter of John de Perci, and granddaughter of William de Bruere.

Eustace de Baliol, senior, was succeeded by his son,

#### HUGH DE BALIOL,

who was certified to hold the barony of Biwel of the Crown, by the service of five knights' fees, and to find thirty soldiers for the guard of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as his forefathers had done from the time of William Rufus. King Henry II. granted him the lordship of Hiche in Essex, *in capite* as an augmentation of his barony previous to 1189. From King John he had a gift of lauds in Yorkshire that had been forfeited by Richard de Unfrauville and Robert de Meisnell. In 1216 Hugh de Baliol was joined with Philip de Hulcotes in defence of the northern border towards Scotland, and when the King of Scotland had subjugated the whole of Northumberland, the castles on the Tees, particularly, Barnard Castle, was resolutely defended against him. Hugh de Baliol was succeeded by his son,

#### JOHN DE BALIOL,

who married Devorgilla, daughter of Allan of Galloway, who built a bridge over the Nith at Dumfries; by her he acquired the Barony of Galloway. John de Baliol was one of the Committee of twelve chosen to report to Parliament on the way and means to discharge the debt incurred by the war in Gascony. In 1244 and next year he paid £30, for thirty knights' fees which he held, towards the levy for marrying the King's daughter. He was Sheriff of Cumberland for six successive years, and Governor of the Castle of Carlisle. Subsequently he attended King Henry III. at Chester to oppose the Welsh, and was Sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, for three years, at which time he had the *honour of Peveril* committed to his custody. In the baronial contest, he adhered faithfully to King Henry III., and along with him was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, by the Earl of Leicester in 1264, but he seems to have escaped, and joined the other loyal barons in raising fresh troops for the King. This John de Baliol founded Baliol College, Oxford, chiefly for the education of Scotch students.

The Reverend John Ramsay, minister of the parish of Gladsmuir in Haddingtonshire, in the Statistical Account of that parish, states, most

probably on the authority of Nisbet, that this John de Baliol had a brother named Alexander Baliol, or De Baliolo, of Cavers, who was Great Chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of his nephew King John Baliol, in the year 1292, of whom mention will be made in the proper place. John de Baliol died in 1268, and was succeeded by his son,

#### HUGH DE BALIOL,

born in 1240, married Ann, daughter of William de Valance, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Maurice Fitzgerald, and died *sine prole* in 1269, and was succeeded by his brother,

#### ALEXANDER DE BALIOL,

whose barony consisted of upwards of twenty-five extensive lordships. He married \_\_\_\_\_, daughter of \_\_\_\_\_, and died in 1278, and was succeeded by his son,

#### JOHN DE BALIOL,

who married Isabel, daughter of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey. On the death of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, the direct representative of William the Lion, King of Scotland, the succession to the kingdom of Scotland devolved on the descendants of David Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion. He left three daughters—

Margaret, as has been before stated, married to Allan, Lord of Galloway, and died, leaving Devorgilla, married to John de Baliol, grandfather of the John de Baliol of whom I am now treating,

Isabella, married to Robert de Brus, a descendant of Robert Brus, Lord of Annandale, whose son, Robert de Brus, was one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas in England, and

Ada, who married the Marquis of Hastings, and the kingdom of Scotland was in abeyance among the three sisters and their descendants.

In order to avoid a civil war, the question of succession to the kingdom of Scotland was referred to Edward I., King of England, the claim of Baliol being that he was descended from the Earl of Huntingdon's eldest daughter, that his grandmother Devorgilla had assigned her right to him, and that of

Brus being, that though descended from the second daughter, he was cousin-german to Devorgilla and a male, and ought to be preferred to a female, and that while Devorgilla lived, she had no right to assign her claim to her grandson.

King Edward I. of England, who was chosen arbiter betwixt the contending parties, having, as is well known, got a number of Scottish castles into his hand in order to enforce obedience to his decision, decided in favour of Baliol as tributary king; and Baliol swore fealty to the English Monarch on 30th November 1292. King John, of Scotland, was crowned at Scone, and all the Lords of Scotland swore fealty to him, except Robert Brus, who refused to do so, and thereupon resigned his lands in Annandale in favour of his second son Robert, whom he had by his second wife, a daughter of the Earl of Carrick. Robert Brus Secundus in 1294 was summoned to attend the King of England in an expedition against France, but he died that year, and was succeeded by his son Robert Bruce, who was summoned as a baron of the English Parliament from June 1295 to January 1297, as Robert de Brus, senior, to distinguish him from his brother Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick. He died *sine prole* in 1304, when the barony of Brus expired, and the lands reverted to his brother Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, afterwards King of Scotland.

King John Baliol seems to have been a well-meaning man, and to have entered on his duties as King with the intention of doing justice to all, but not being either brave or clever, and being of a vacillating disposition, he did not carry out his good intentions. King Edward I., though he recognised Baliol as tributary King at first, always intended to quarrel with and dethrone him, and seize on Scotland. In Parliament he addressed insulting speeches to him, and he encouraged the Scots to appeal from King John to himself, and he summoned Baliol to the English Courts to defend his own judgments. This Baliol refused to do, and in consequence Edward insisted on possession of the castles of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Jedburgh, and when Baliol was about to comply with his request, the Scottish people murmured against him for proposing to accede to it, and he, with that vacillation which formed so unhappy a feature of his character, raised an army with the assistance of France, and renounced his dependence on



Edward. Edward upon this marched an army into Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Dunbar; and Baliol submitted to him, and came before Edward at Stracathro in Forfarshire, and some say at Roxburgh Castle, and made a most humiliating acknowledgment of his errors. He then resigned the kingdom of Scotland to King Edward, who thus accomplished his design of becoming King of Scotland as well as of England. Baliol and his son were sent to London and imprisoned in the Tower, in which they remained till 20th July 1299, when, at the intercession of the Pope, they were both given up to his Legate. The father then retired to France, in which he lived at his ancestral estate of Bailleul in Normandy the rest of his life. When resident in that country, it is said that he granted a commission to Wallace to act for him in Scotland, notwithstanding that he had resigned to King Edward all his interest therein. There is a story, that the King of France was going to aid him to recover the kingdom of Scotland, and that Baliol was on his way to wait on him, when he turned aside to follow a woman whom he overtook on the way, and so intent was he in the pursuit of her, that he quite forgot his appointment with the King of France, and when he did appear, the King would have nothing to say to him. He died about the year 1315.

Historians are fast to blame Baliol for doing homage to Edward as a tributary king; but no one applauds him for resisting Edward in trying to annex Scotland to England. His attempt to keep Edward to his bargain, and either to resign his position as tributary king, and when he found that impossible, to throw off the English yoke altogether, shows him to have been of a high spirit and impatient of injuries. Had he been supported by his subjects and by France, he might have done what Wallace and Bruce did a few years after, freed Scotland from all claim at the instance of the King of England.

Alexander Baliol or De Balliolo, as has been before remarked, is stated by Mr. Ramsay to have been a brother to John Baliol, who founded Baliol College, Oxford; and Nisbet mentions an uncle of King John Baliol, Sir Alexander Baliol of Cavers, who was Great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1292. Sir Alexander married Isabel, daughter of Richard de Chillam, and widow of David de Strathbolgy, Earl of Athol, by whom he

is said to have had two sons, Alexander and William de Baliol. And here commences that contradiction I have found in writing the history of the Baillies, as every author whom I have consulted gives a different account from the former one; but I have followed the account by an anonymous author, who professes to have seen the Titles of the Lamington Estates, and I have since compared his account with an Inventory furnished by the present Proprietor of Lamington, and have in most cases found them correspond.

Nisbet in his Appendix, *voce* Baillie of Lamington, on the authority of Baillie of Castlecary, which, as I have before remarked, is not always to be trusted, says that Sir Alexander Baliol had a son,

#### ALEXANDER DE BALIOL,

who was not so submissive to the English, after the abdication of his cousin King John, as might have been expected; but it is not stated that this Alexander de Baliol was proprietor of Hoprig and Penston, and in the first volume, *voce* "Stars," page 247, he mentions,

I. SIR JOHN BALIOL, as proprietor of Hoprig in East Lothian in the year 1292. The only way of reconciling matters that I know, is to say that Sir Alexander had three sons, named

Alexander,  
John, and  
William.

Sir John Baliol was one of those who met at Berwick in 1292, with King Edward I. of England, to hear the claims of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland; and Sir George Mackenzie in his collections anent the Scottish families says that he had seen the seal of this Sir John Baillie appended to the agreement between King Edward and the Scottish Commissioners, and that there was only six mullets cut on it, but afterwards one of the heads of the family, living in France, killed a wild boar, and to perpetuate this action to posterity he added three other stars, which in all makes up nine, to represent the constellation of Ursa Major, which shield is carried by most of the Baillies to this day; and to make his achievement more

adequate took for crest a boar's head couped, and for supporters two boars proper, with the motto *Quid clarius Astris*, but the crest and motto are not so general among the Baillies as the shield. Now occurs another contradiction. The anonymous writer to whom I referred before, says Sir John or Sir Alexander, or whatever his name was, was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM,

and Nisbet says he was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM.

I am inclined to believe that he was succeeded by his brother, and not by his son, for in the History of Baillie of Lamington it is stated, that

II. WILLIAM DE BALIOL possessed the lands of Penston in Haddingtonshire, and Carnbrue or Carnbroe in Lanarkshire, and both in the barony of Bothwell, which are the most ancient possessions Baillie of Lamington had; and Mr. Ramsay also states, that Sir Alexander's second son William carried on the family, and signed the Ragman's Roll in 1296. This William de Baliol, after the abdication of his cousin and namesake King John Baliol, fell in with great zeal with other patriots in the defence of the liberties of their country against the encroachment and invasion made on it by the English, which rendered him so obnoxious to King Edward I., that by an Act of the Parliament of England he was fined in four years' rent of his estate, in the year 1297. This William de Baliol got a charter of the lands of Penston, from King Robert Bruce, which were his own before. He evidently acquired the lands of Hoprig by succession to his brother. He gave right to the monks of Newbattle to form a pool in the lands of Carnbrue, which grant is confirmed by his superior, William of Moray, Lord of Bothwell. The lands of Carnbrue, being a very ancient possession of the family of Lamington, is an argument that the Baillies and Baliols are the same family. Another argument, *quantum valcat*, is that the Norman door of the church at Lamington is a facsimile of the door of the church at Barnard Castle, the residence of the Baliols, and that the Baillies have

exhibited very much of the same character as the Baliols, viz., veneration for the Church and religion, as has been shown by various of the proprietors, and in particular by William Maxwell, *alias* Baillie, the last male proprietor of Lamington, who founded and endowed the parish of Gladsmuir in Haddingtonshire—Christopher Baillie of Walston, who presented four communion cups to that parish. Caution pervaded the whole family, particularly Alexander Baillie of Bagbie, who had two sons serving in the Scottish army, and was an Elder of the Church of Scotland, and held a protection from Montrose. Charity has been displayed by several of the proprietors, and that of the said William Maxwell or Baillie, the third Maxwell proprietor of Lamington, has been particularly extolled; he and William Baillie of Littlegil displayed patriotism in various ways, and particularly the latter, in building the bridge over the Clyde at Ramwell Craigs, by which he was ruined. Most of the Baillies have shown honesty and integrity of purpose, and an earnest desire to do well; and General William Baillie, the Parliamentary general, and Colouel Robert Baillie, brother of Lord Polkemmet, showed military capability; and various of the lairds of Lamington and of the scions of the family have shown their love of women by keeping mistresses and leaving natural children.

I must now digress a little into the history of the Estate of Lamington in Lanarkshire, which is said to have come to this gentleman by his wife. After the conquest of England by William I., a number of Saxons were compelled by his cruelties to leave the kingdom and go to Scotland, among whom were three brothers, Lambinus, Robertus, and Wicius. These three settled in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, and founded the three parishes of Lamington, Robertson, and Wiston. The next mention of Lamington was in the hands of a person of the name of Braidfoot, who, along with his son, was killed in a siege of Lamington Tower by the English, and whose daughter after his death was taken prisoner and carried to Lanark Castle, and brought up as a ward of the Crown, by Lady Haselrig, wife of Sir William Haselrig, the English Governor of Lanark. Haselrig designed Marion Braidfoot as wife for his son Arthur, but she escaped from Lanark Castle, and is said to have been married at Lanark church to the celebrated Sir William Wallace, son and heir of Sir Malcolm



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1305.

Wallace of Elderslie. Of this marriage Crawford, the author of the Peerage of Renfrewshire, says there was only one daughter, who became wife of this Sir William Baillie, and so brought the lands of Lamington into the family, at which they have resided ever since. Haselrig was so enraged at the marriage between Marion Braidfoot and Wallace, that he attacked the house in Lanark in which Wallace was living, and Wallace managed to escape by the back door, and hid himself in a cleft of the rock at Cartland Crags, and thus eluded the pursuit of Haselrig's soldiers. It is generally supposed that this Sir William Baillie accompanied Wallace in his various expeditions for the relief of Scotland; but Wallace having been defeated and brought to execution on 23d August 1305, the hopes of Scotland were cast down, and the kingdom plunged into deep slavery, but within six months after the execution of Wallace, the independence of Scotland was restored by the famous King Robert Bruce, and though no mention is made of either Sir William Baillie or his son being companions of Bruce, yet from the intimacy of Sir William Baillie Tertius of Lamington with King David II., son of King Robert the Bruce, it is very probable that they were both at the battle of Bannockburn. During the incumbency of this Sir William Baillie, Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, married Walter the Steward of Scotland, by whom she had a son on 2d March 1316, who afterwards succeeded to the throne of Scotland as Robert II., and on 5th March 1323 a son was born to King Robert the Bruce, who succeeded his father as King David II. The young King was married on 22d July 1328, when only five years old, to Joanna, daughter of Edward II., King of England, and sister of Edward III.

King Robert the Bruce died on 7th June 1329, and on his deathbed requested that Sir James Douglas should carry his heart to be buried in the Holy Land. His body was buried in the Abbey of Dunfermline, and soon after that Sir James set forth on his expedition, accompanied by Sir Simon Loccard of Lee, the chief of one of the oldest families in Lanarkshire and Scotland. When they arrived at Spain they found that the King of Leon and Castile was engaged in a war with the Moors, and joined him, and Douglas had a command in his army at the battle of Theba, a strong fortress in Andalusia. In this battle Sir James Douglas was

1329.

killed. Loccard succeeded in taking prisoner a Saracen Chief, whose wife came to ransom him, and when she was counting out the money, that singular piece of antiquity the Lee Penny fell out of her purse. She snatched hastily at it, and Sir Simon having perceived this, insisted on possessing it also, and procured it before he would release his prisoner. It has been used ever since as an amulet or charm, and was particularly valued at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where it was supposed to have mitigated the rigour of the plague.

Here again accounts are conflicting; one says that Loccard went to the Holy Land and buried Bruce's heart there, the other says that Loccard and his companions returned to Scotland from Spain, taking with them the heart of King Robert the Bruce and the body of Sir James Douglas, and that the heart of King Robert was buried in Melrose Abbey and the body of Sir James Douglas in the parish church at Douglas. From the circumstance that the heart of King Robert the Bruce was intrusted to Douglas and Loccard, the Douglasses bear on their arms a crowned heart, and Sir Simon changed his name from Loccard to Lockhart, and took for part of his arms a heart within a lock, and for a motto, *Corda serrata pando*. Two hundred years ago the prevailing names in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire were Baillie, Lockhart, and Brown. The Browns are extinct. I am the only Commissioner of Supply named Baillie, while the Lockharts flourish in their ancient vigour.

III. SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE of Hoprig, Penston, and Carnbroe, son of the previous proprietor, was a great favourite of King David II., King of Scotland, who began his reign in 1329. King David was only six years old at the death of his father, who had appointed Randolph Earl of Moray to be Regent during the minority of his son. John Baliol, who, as has been before stated, died at his patrimonial estate of Bailleul in France, leaving a son named Edward. Edward Baliol considered the death of King Robert the Bruce a fitting time to renew his claims to the throne of Scotland. King David II. was a minor, Douglas had left the kingdom on the fore-said expedition to the Holy Land, Randolph was advanced in years, and the family of Comyn, to whom Baliol was nearly related, and their supporters,

1332.

hated that of Bruce, so that when Edward Baliol arrived in England he found matters in a train most favourable to his enterprise. King Edward I. of England, after his temporary success in Scotland, had conferred many of the estates which he had taken from the Scottish chiefs on those English nobles who had assisted him in conquering that country. On the establishment of Scottish independence, the English nobles were dispossessed, and the estates restored to the original owners. The disinherited Barons, as they were called, determined to join Baliol, and he, with their assistance, set sail from Ravenspur, near the mouth of the Humber, with upwards of 4000 men, near the end of July, and arrived at Kinghorn, in Fifeshire, 1st August 1332. Randolph, the Regent of Scotland, imagining that Edward Baliol would come to Scotland by land, advanced to the frontiers of Berwickshire to meet him, but on hearing of his arrival in Fifeshire he retraced his steps, and died at Musselburgh 20th July 1332. In consequence of his death, a Parliament was held at Perth to elect a successor, and after great dissension, Donald Earl of Mar, nephew of King Robert the Bruce, was appointed Regent, but he being of a vacillating disposition and devoid of military talent, was quite unfit for the situation. A brave, but unsuccessful resistance was made to Baliol by the Earl of Fife, at the head of some men hastily collected, and he was defeated by Baliol on 6th August 1332; and a gentleman named Seyton, probably a near relation of the wife of this William Baillie, was slain. Baliol then marched to Dunfermline, at which he was joined by a number of discontented Nobles attracted by his previous success. Strengthened by them, he marched to Forteviot, on the river Earn, in Perthshire, at which they encamped with the river in front of them. The Earl of Mar, with upwards of 30,000 men, lay at Dupplin Moor, on the opposite bank of the river, and his army included the principal nobility of Scotland, while the Earl of March, with an army nearly as numerous as that of the Earl of Mar, was only eight miles distant, on Baliol's left flank. This William Baillie of Lamington, who, notwithstanding his relationship to Edward Baliol, adhered to King David II., was most probably in the Earl of March's army, for it was composed of men from the southern counties of Scotland. Edward Baliol, however, had a friend in Murray of Tullibardine, a Baron in the army of the Earl of

1332.

March, who pointed out to him a ford by which the Earn could be crossed in safety; and Baliol, setting out at midnight, on the night of 12th August 1332, passed the river and surprised the camp of the Earl of Mar, slew him, together with the Earls of Carrick and Menteith, Fraser, Chamberlain of Scotland, Randolph son of the great Earl of Moray, and 30,000 men—his own loss being very trifling. The position of Edward Baliol was still critical, for the army of the Earl of March was much larger than the force under his command; he therefore hastened to Perth the day after the battle, took possession of and fortified it, in expectation of an attack from the Earl, who, on hearing of the battle of Dupplin, advanced to and blockaded Perth, but Baliol forced him to raise the siege and disband his army. Baliol, having put down all opposition to his claims, was crowned King of Scotland, at Scone, 24th September 1332. On 10th February 1333 he held a Parliament at Edinburgh, at which certain conditions proposed by Edward III. of England were agreed to. Immediately after, Edward Baliol resigned the kingdom of Scotland to King Edward III. of England, who in turn engaged to keep him on the throne. Baliol's good fortune however now forsook him. On 16th May 1333, he was surprised in his encampment at Annan by the young Earl of Moray, Archibald Douglas, brother of the good Lord James, Simon Fraser, and other heroes of the old war of Scottish Independence, and chased out of Scotland; but King Edward III., in terms of his engagement to protect his vassal, marched an army to Berwick-upon-Tweed, and completely defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill on 19th July 1333, and after this battle a very small part of Scotland acknowledged the sovereignty of King David II. Edward Baliol renewed his homage to Edward III., and ceded to him the counties of Berwick, Peebles, Dumfries, and the three Lothians, in return for the aid he had rendered. Five of the principal fortresses—Dumbarton, Lochleven, Urquhart in Inverness, Lauder, and Kildrummie—still remained in the possession of the friends of Bruce. Malcolm Fleming, the Governor of the Castle of Dumbarton, being alarmed for the safety of King David II. and his wife, found means to convey them from Dumbarton Castle to France, at which they were kindly received by Philip VI. During King David's absence in France a battle was fought at Kilblane, near Kil-



drummie in Aberdeenshire, on 30th November 1335, between the Earl of Athol, on behalf of Baliol, and Sir Andrew Moray, the Earl of March, and Douglas of Liddesdale, on behalf of Bruce. In this battle Bruce's party were successful. In 1339, Robert, the Steward of Scotland, was appointed Regent, who immediately commenced a siege of the town of Perth, which had been for many years the headquarters of the English and the seat of Baliol's government, and succeeded in capturing it, after which he besieged and took Stirling, upon which Edward Baliol fled to England a second time. After this, he made several attempts to retake the kingdom of Scotland, but the nation never acknowledged him as King, their allegiance having been given to King David II., who, along with his Queen Joanna, returned to Scotland 4th June 1341, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the nation. In 1346, King Edward III. of England endeavoured to seduce Douglas of Liddesdale from his allegiance to the King of Scotland, and King Edward III. being at the time absent in France at the siege of Calais, King David II. made an incursion into England at the request of the King of France, and a battle was fought at Neville's Cross, near Durham, in which the Scots were defeated, and King David and this Sir William Baillie of Lamington taken prisoners. In 1356 Edward Baliol sold his claim to the sovereignty of Scotland, and his family estates, to King Edward III., for 5000 merks and a yearly pension of £2000 sterling, with which he retired into obscurity, and died childless at Doncaster in 1363, and with him the main line of the family became extinct.

In 1357 King David II. obtained his liberty and returned to Scotland, and was again joyfully received by the Scottish people. Now came the time to reward his faithful follower William Baillie; and we find that on the 27th January 1358 King David II. made him a knight, and granted him a Charter of Confirmation of the Lands and Barony of Lambiston, lying in the shire of Lanark, signed before many honourable witnesses, which had come to him by his wife; and I am of opinion that the view taken by Irving, in his work on the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, that it was this Sir William rather than the previous one, who acquired the lands of Lamington, is correct, for this Sir William's wife was Isabella Seyton, a daughter of Sir William Seyton of Seyton, ancestor of Lord Seyton and the Earls of

1335.  

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1359.

Winton; and Lord Seyton had extensive property in the neighbouring parish of Culter, and most probably in the parish of Lamington too. In 1359, Sir William Baillie obtained, from Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, a Charter of the lands of Hyndshaw and Watston. Sir William Baillie, by his wife Isabel Seyton, had a son named William, who succeeded him, of whom hereafter.

Baillie of Dochfour, in the account of his family in Burke's Commoners, says that his ancestor was one of a numerous family of this Sir William Baillie, and Isabel or Marion Seyton his wife. The tradition is that the tutor got one of the young ladies with child, and that three of her brothers laid hold of him and castrated him, in consequence of which he died, and they had to fly from Lanarkshire for it. Dochfour asserts that they were the three eldest sons, but he has not produced a vestige of authority for this statement. The eldest of the three, Dochfour's own Ancestor, he states, fought, on the royal side, at the battle of Brechin, between King James II. and the Douglasses, and the Earls of Crawford and Ross, in 1452, by which he seems not only to have obtained the King's pardon for his share in the above transaction, but the baronies of Dunain and Torbreck, part of the castle lands of Inverness. The second son, he says, went to Ireland, where he founded the family of Baillie of Inchauggie. The third is not satisfactorily accounted for.

This Sir William Baillie was witness to the subscription of a charter granted by Sir Hugh Barclay of Kilbirnie, Lord of half the barony of Crawfordjohn, in favour of John M'Moran and Margaret his wife, of his lands of Haymore, for services done and to be done. The Charter was signed at Edinburgh, 26th February 1357. Sir William Baillie died

, and was succeeded by

IV. SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE of Lamington, said to be son of the last proprietor, who is the next proprietor mentioned by the anonymous writer to whom I have already referred, and by the titles, as Proprietor of Lamington; but when it is considered that the last mention of the previous proprietor was made in 1357, nearly seventy years before, there seems to be considerable doubt if this Sir William were not the grandson, if not the

great-grandson, of the previous Sir William; and as titles were rarely made up at this time, when a son merely succeeded his father, the idea that this Sir William was not the son of the last proprietor is considerably strengthened. This proprietor obtained a charter from King James I., dated 6th March 1423, of the Lands and barony of Lamington, upon which he passed infeftment on 26th September 1446. He was one of the hostages sent to England for payment of the ransom-money of King James I., who had been taken prisoner by King Henry IV. of England on 13th March 1405, and only allowed to return to Scotland on the death of King Henry V. of England, and that on payment of a large ransom. Sir William Baillie was exchanged for David Leslie of Leslie in 1432. In 1435 this Sir William Baillie served on the jury, at the service of William, second Lord Somerville, to Thomas, first Lord Somerville, his father. During the incumbency of this Sir William Baillie, King James I. was murdered in the Monastery of the Black Friars at Perth, and the Queen withdrew to the Castle of Edinburgh with the young King, James II. In 1439 the power of the family of Douglas had grown to such an extent as to rival that of the King, and in the following year William Earl of Douglas asserted that he had a better right to the Crown of Scotland than James II., whereupon he and his brother were inveigled into Edinburgh Castle, in which they were both beheaded. The title and estates of Douglas then went to James the Gross, who was succeeded by his son William, whose influence in 1445 was not less than that of the other branch of the family had been, and who entertained all their designs on the independence of the Crown. A deadly battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Arbroath between the Master of Crawford, afterwards called the Tiger Earl, on behalf of the Douglasses, and the Ogilvies on the part of the Crown, in which the former was victorious. Shortly after this a treaty was entered into between the Earl of Douglas, the Tiger Earl of Crawford, and the Earl of Ross, and these three noblemen together were more powerful than the King. King James II. sent for the Earl of Douglas to Stirling Castle, and endeavoured to persuade him to break off his league with the other Earls, and on his refusal to do so stabbed him with a dagger. On 21st September 1451

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1423.

1451.

this Sir William Baillie obtained a Charter of Confirmation from the Crown of the lands of Hyndshaw and Watston, lying in the barony of Cadzow in Lanarkshire, confirming a charter by Sir John Hamilton, Lord of Cadzow ; the consideration or cause of granting the charter is "counsel and help given, and to be given." In this charter Sir William is designed Dominus de Hoprig. This Sir William got a charter of confirmation from King James II. of the lands of Udiston, lying also in the said barony of Cadzow, wherein he is designed of Hyndshaw. This charter proceeds on the narrative, that the said lands of Udiston were formerly disposed by Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow in favour of this Sir William Baillie, and is dated 15th December 1451. Notwithstanding the assassination of the Earl of Douglas by King James II., the Earls of Crawford and Ross still remained in rebellion against him, and the Earl of Crawford took up his post at Brechin for the purpose of intercepting the Royalist forces, and a battle was fought between the Earl of Huntly on behalf of the Crown, and the Earl of Crawford, on 18th May 1452, in which, as I have before stated, the ancestor of Baillie of Dochfour is said to have distinguished himself, and which terminated in the defeat of the Tiger Earl. Notwithstanding this defeat, the war between King James II. and the Douglasses raged ; but Douglas Earl of Angus and Douglas of Dalkeith, who was proprietor of the parish of Robertson in Lanarkshire, adhered to the King. In 1454 King James II. marched at the head of an army to Douglas Castle, at which the Earls of Douglas and Crawford submitted to him. Crawford remained a faithful subject, but the Douglasses were soon in rebellion again, and after several battles the King triumphed, and in 1455 the Douglasses were declared traitors, and their lands forfeited to the Crown, and those in the parish of Culter were bestowed on Livingston, one of the early tutors of James II., who was created Earl of Linlithgow. The Douglasses were far from being submissive, and one of them who had been banished from Scotland made an incursion into Berwickshire, and was defeated by Douglas Earl of Angus, who was rewarded by James II. with possessions which rendered him nearly as powerful as the banished Douglas. In 1460 King James II. was killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle. No mention is made of this Sir William Baillie of Lamington having been engaged on either side in



the wars between King James II. and the Douglasses, but it is probable he was on the side of the King. This Sir William Baillie resigned the lands of Hoprig and Penston in the hands of King James III. for a new Infestment to be granted to his son William, who obtained a Charter of Resignation, in which he is designed eldest son of Sir William Baillie of Lamington. This Charter is dated 13th August 1466. This Sir William Baillie married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, by whom he had two sons—

1466.

William, his successor ;

Alexander of Cairnsyne, or Cairntyne, from whom, according to Baillie of Castlecary, descend the families of Carnbroe, and Carfin, and from Baillie of Carfin is descended Baillie of Parbroth, Baillie of Park, Baillie of Jeriston, Baillie of Dunrogal, Baillie of Castlecary, and Baillie of Provand—of all of whom mention will presently be made ; and two daughters—

Margaret or Magdalen, who married John Earl of Sutherland, who succeeded to the Title in 1442. She is said to have been a very beautiful woman, and the Sutherland family is descended from her second son John. She and her son had many disputes, in consequence of one of which the Earl demolished his mother's jointure-house at Helmsdale. After this the Countess of Sutherland dwelt in the bounds of Easter Garby, till her second marriage, in a solitary and quiet place beside a chapel which she had built. She married, secondly, Alexander Dunbar, brother to Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock in Ayrshire, who had previously married her daughter Joan Sutherland, so that two brothers married mother and daughter. Certain persons from Lamington of the name of Baillie went to Sutherlandshire with Margaret Baillie, Countess of Sutherland, who have ever since been officers of the Sutherland family.

Marietta or Marion, married John, third Lord Somerville, who in 1456 was served heir to his father, William, second Lord Somerville, in that lordship, which had been created on 15th December 1430, in the person of Thomas Somerville of Linton

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1460.

and Carnwath. Marion Baillie was Lord Somerville's second wife, and was the heroine of that story so celebrated in Scottish tale :— James III., King of Scotland, who began to reign in 1460, had during his minority been carried off by a family of the name of Boyd, from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and who acquired such influence over the King that he gave his sister Margaret in marriage to Sir Thomas, one of Lord Boyd's sons, who was created Earl of Arran ; but the Boyds having abused their influence with the King were deprived of their offices, and banished the Court. King James was of a timorous disposition, and very much afraid of being carried off again by any of the barons, who often tried to justify their schemes of ambition by exercising a control over the King's person. About the year 1474 King James offered a visit to Lord Somerville at his Castle of Cowthailly near Carnwath. It was Lord Somerville's custom when he intended to return to his castle with a party of guests, merely to write the words *speatis and raxis*—that is, spits and ranges, meaning by this to advise his wife to make the necessary preparations. Lord Somerville adhered to his usual intimation, but repeated it three times, and despatched it by a special messenger. Lady Somerville had not been long married, and according to one account, was not able to read her husband's writing, and, according to another account, could neither read nor write, and sent for her steward, and they both arrived at the conclusion that *speatis* and *raxis* were spears and jacks ; the result was that they imagined that Lord Somerville had got into some terrible trouble near Edinburgh, and wanted assistance, so that instead of preparing for a feast, they sent Alexander Chancellor, Laird of Quothquhan, and William Clelland of Clelland, vassals of Lord Somerville, at the head of the retainers of the house of Somerville, to assist their lord. They arrived at Crosswoodhill, in the parish of West Calder and county of Edinburgh, at eleven A.M. on the following day, where they found the King hawking. When the royal party saw the advance of an armed troop with their lances glittering in the sun, the King sent for Lord Somerville, and asked

1460.  

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if it was his intention to seize on his person. Lord Somerville declared that he knew nothing of this armed troop, and asked the King for leave to go and see whether they were friends or foes, and left his son William, Baron of Carnwath, as a hostage for his loyalty. Lord Somerville recognised his retainers, and they recognised their lord, and the matter was soon explained by Chancellor and Clelland. The mistake was then only a subject for merriment, and the King having read the letter declared he would have read it spears and jacks instead of speatis and raxis. When the royal party arrived at Cowthaily Lady Somerville was much annoyed at her mistake, but the King praised her alacrity, and everything went off pleasantly. When the nobility and gentry of the county of Lanark knew that the King was at Cowthaily, they and all the labourers came flocking to see him, and about three hundred persons sat down every day to dinner, which caused the renown of Lord Somerville's hospitality to be celebrated throughout Scotland, and the King suggested that the name of the castle should be changed from Cowthaily to Cowdaily. The King resided at Cowthaily for a week, when he returned to Linlithgow Palace, and on his departure warmly thanked Lady Somerville for her hospitable entertainment and loyal welcome, and complimented her on the good use that had been made of the speatis and raxis since he entered her house. Marion Baillie bore a son to her husband, who was ancestor to the Somervilles of Cambusnethan, and a daughter, who is said to have married Sir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn. Lord Somerville died in 1491, and Marion Baillie married secondly Lord Lindsay of the Byres, but had no issue by him.

V. SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE of Lamington, son of the preceding proprietor, was a favourite of James III., King of Scotland. In 1477, King James III., being twenty-five years of age, took up with unworthy favourites, which gave great offence to the old nobility, who alienated their affections from the King and bestowed them on his brothers the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Mar. In 1480 war broke out between Scotland and England, and

1481.

in 1481 the Scottish Parliament authorized King James III. to levy six hundred men to garrison the fortresses of the kingdom. Of these, a hundred are ordered to be in "The Ermitage, which sal be redy to support baith ye myddel and west borders in time of need, and as they shall be armed and charged, and to be Captain of them, the Laird of Lamington." A fleet of English ships burned the village of Blackness in Linlithgowshire, but it was defeated by Andrew Wood of Leith, a rising officer, whose name is associated with many daring and gallant exploits in the naval warfare of his country. About the same time a person named Cochrane, one of King James's unworthy favourites, was invested with the revenues of the late Earl of Mar, brother of King James, in whose death he was generally believed to have had the principal hand. At midsummer 1481 the Scottish army marched across Soutra Hill towards the borders, with the prospect of a fierce struggle, for Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. of England, with the Duke of Albany and the banished Douglas, were at no great distance. At Lauder the barons seized on Cochrane and the rest of the King's favourites, and hanged them over the parapet of the bridge, after which they returned to Edinburgh, carrying King James III. with them, whom they committed a close prisoner to the Castle. During the reign of this monarch, Edward IV., King of England, recovered the town of Berwick from the Scots, which remained in the hands of the English ever after. The more loyal of the barons were not disposed to support the Earl of Angus in the deposition of King James III., and assembled a considerable force near Haddington to maintain the independence of the kingdom. The Duke of Gloucester, who along with Albany commanded the English forces, marched from Berwick to Haddington, at which a peace was concluded between the Scotch and the English. After this, Albany, having been reconciled to his brother James III., attacked the Castle of Edinburgh, in which he was confined, and delivered him from imprisonment, in return for which he was made Lieutenant-General of the kingdom and Earl of Mar, but having been detected in a treasonable intrigue with Edward IV., King of England, a great body of the nobility and gentry showed their detestation of his designs by rallying once more round the King. Albany and his accom-



plices were deprived of their offices, but in a short time he resumed his treasonable intrigues with the Court of England, and in concert with Edward IV., King of England, and the banished Earl of Douglas, organized the plan of a formidable invasion, but the death of King Edward IV., which occurred at this time, and the seizure of the Crown by his brother, Richard III., deranged their plans, and a peace having been concluded between him and James III., in 1484, this Sir William Baillie was nominated amongst those lords and gentlemen that were appointed conservators on the Scottish side for the sure observation, keeping, and performance of this truce and league. This Sir William Baillie, on 22d May 1482, obtained a decreet of comprising against John Montgomery of Thorntoun of the half of the lands of Easter and Wester Akingalls, extending to ten merks yearly, the fifteen shilling and fourpenny lands of Monyet, in the shire of Edinburgh, for £148, 16s. 8d., for goods spulzied by the said John Montgomery, off the said Sir William's land of Hoprig. In 1485 King Richard III. of England was killed in battle, and was succeeded by Henry VII., and a peace between England and Scotland was concluded. King James III., administrator for the Duke of Rothesay, afterwards King James IV., granted a Charter of Comprising in favour of this Sir William Baillie, of said lands of Akingalls, on 6th October 1487, wherein liberty is granted to the said John Montgomery to redeem his lands within seven years, on payment of the money for which they had been comprised. In this year a number of the Scottish barons conspired against King James III. of Scotland, and persuaded the Duke of Rothesay, afterwards King James IV., to join them. King James III. on this retired to the north in a ship belonging to Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, and was joined at Aberdeen by a large force. The King marched at the head of this to Perth, at which others joined him. A skirmish took place at Blackness in Linlithgowshire, between the King and the barons, after which a temporary pacification was effected, and the King disbanded his forces and took up his residence at Edinburgh. The rebellion broke out again, and King James III. proceeded to Stirling, at which he effected a junction with considerable detachments from the Western and Midland counties. The rebels having marched to Stirling, the King advanced to meet them, and

1484.

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1488.

a battle was fought at Sauchieburn on 18th June 1488, in which the Royalists were defeated, and King James III. was afterwards murdered, and buried at Cambuskenneth Abbey. No mention is made of the part taken by this Sir William Baillie in the dispute between King James III. and his nobles, but from his having previously been a great friend of the King, it is probable that he adhered to his part, and may have been in one of the detachments from the Western shires, by which the King was joined at Stirling. On 7th May 1491 this Sir William Baillie was ordered by the Lords of Council to appear before them, prepared to prove "that he was lawfully entered by the Sheriff to the Tack and Mailing of a part of the third of Middlerig, lying in the Sheriffdom of Lanark." In 1492 his name often appears in the records in connexion with the affairs of his deceased Brother-in-law, Lord Somerville, to whom he had been appointed Executor, and in the same year he is incidentally mentioned in a case before the Lords of Council.

This Sir William Baillie married Marion Hume, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, and obtained a Crown Charter of Resignation, in favour of himself and his wife in conjunct fee, of the lands and barony of Lamington, on 2d January 1493. Sir William Baillie led an apprising against Helen Shaw, relict of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, and George Hume, first of the line of Hume of Arngaty, his son, whereby for the sum of 850 merks he comprises the ten-pound land of Redvach and Nichoquanny. A charter of Apprising followed upon this Decree on 12th February 1505. Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, obtained a charter of Apprising of the lands of Hoprig, pertaining to this Sir William Baillie, on 2d October 1507. In 1509 Henry VII. of England died, and was succeeded by his son Henry VIII., and before many years were over a variety of circumstances brought about a war with England. In 1512 the Queen of Scotland gave birth to a son, who afterwards succeeded to the throne of Scotland as James V. The following year, James IV., in aid of the King of France, assembled all the array of the kingdom on the Burghmuir of Edinburgh; but although this was one of the most numerous and best-equipped armies Scotland had ever seen, no mention is made of any of the Baillies having been in it. This army marched into England and was completely

defeated at Flodden, and King James IV. killed in battle, on 9th September 1513.

1513.

This Sir William Baillie of Lamington, by his wife Marion Hume, had at least three sons;—and here occurs another series of contradictions. The anonymous writer of whom I have made mention before, says, that the name of the eldest was Andrew, while Baillie of Castlecary calls him William; there was a second brother named Richard, who, along with his elder brother, was witness to a charter granted by Lord Somerville, in favour of his son, of the lands of Cambusnethan, in 1485, and a third named William. To this Richard, Sir William grants a charter of the Six merk lands of Watston, lying in the barony of Hamilton, on 1st June 1489. Baillie of Castlecary says that the Richard who was witness to Lord Somerville's charter was Brother, and not Son, to this Sir William. To this William, Sir William granted the Six merk lands lying in the lower part of Watston, formerly occupied by Robert Brown and John Brown, and the Forty shilling lands lying on the east side of Udston, forment Ernock, formerly possessed by Robert Mason of Blackhall, and also the Mains of Udston. William seems to have left no posterity, for we find Alexander Baillie of Bagbie making up titles to him on 5th December 1623. On examination of the Inventory of the Titles of Lamington I find two Sasines in favour of Andrew Baillie as heir to Sir William Baillie, his *Grandfather*, and I think the anonymous writer wrong, in saying that the Andrew Baillie who succeeded his grandfather was brother to Richard and William Baillie; and as almost every family of the position of the Baillies of Lamington had an ancestor killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513, it is to be supposed that the eldest son of this Sir William Baillie of Lamington was killed at Flodden, and never was proprietor of the estate. The family of Baillie of Bagbie are proved by their titles to have descended from the Richard Baillie above mentioned, and not from a younger son of William Baillie, Andrew Baillie's son, as is erroneously stated by Baillie of Castlecary; for in the Titles of the farm of Unthank, in my possession, this Richard Baillie is mentioned in a deed dated 29th March 1541 as having been Tenant of Unthank a long time previously, whereas William Baillie, Andrew Baillie's son, only obtained a Dispensation to enable him to marry Janet

1532.

Hamilton on 29th January 1532. Mention will be made of the family of Baillie of Bagbie and Hardington in its proper place. Sir William Baillie had two daughters—

Sibilla Baillie, the eldest, married William, son and apparent heir of Archibald Edmonstoune of Duntreath. A Crown charter of resignation of the lands of Gartbarrow, with the mill and pertinents thereof, lying in the county of Stirling, was granted in favour of William, son and apparent heir of Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath and Sibilla Baillie his spouse, on 17th May 1497. This Charter proceeds on a Resignation *in favorem* by Archibald Edmonstoune of Duntreath. Another charter of resignation of the lands of Over and Easter Argaty and Rednock by David Hume of Wedderburn, of the lands of Corntown by Philip Nisbet of Nisbet, and of the lands of Auchenoeh by William Baillie of Lamington, was granted in their favour on 29th July 1506.

Helen Baillie, married Mr. James Hunter, son of Hunter of Fordel, who obtained a Charter *de me* from Alexander Drummond of Ardmore of his two-seventh parts of the lands of Fordel, with his part of the Mill thereof, lying in the barony of Fordel and county of Fife, in favour of himself and Helen Baillie his wife. This charter is dated 6th March 1510, and a Charter of Confirmation was obtained from the Crown 8th March following.

This Sir William of Lamington is said, by the anonymous writer before alluded to, to have had a natural son named

Cuthbert, who became a clergyman, and is said to have been incumbent of Thankerton. This Cuthbert Baillie obtained a charter under the Privy Seal of the five merk lands of Lockharthill, lying in the barony of Symington and county of Lanark, in which he is designed Cuthbert Baillie, *clericus*. This charter proceeds on an alienation made in his favour by John Symington, of Symington, with consent of John Symington his son, and is dated 13th June 1512. Again occurs another contradiction. The anonymous writer before quoted says:—This Cuthbert was Ancestor to Baillie of St. John's Kirk, while Baillie of Castlecary says that Cuthbert Baillie was of the house of Carphin,



and was Rector of Cumnock, Commendator of Glenluce, and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland in the reign of James IV. Castle Cary asserts that the Baillies of St. John's Kirk descend from a younger son of this Sir William Baillie, named John. No authority has been produced in support of either assertion. Of the family of Baillie of St. John's Kirk descend the families of Baillie of Jerviswoode and of Walston, and the Baillies of Mannerhall are descended of a second son of Baillie of Jerviswoode.

1512.

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Two other sons of Lady Marion Hume or Baillie, named William Baillie and Adam Baillie, are mentioned in a bond dated 15th January 1613 as being in existence after her husband's death, but no mention is made of their Father, or of her ever having made a second marriage.

James V. was crowned King of Scotland, when only eighteen months old, in 1513; and shortly after the Queen married Archibald Earl of Angus, who possessed property in the parish of Wandel, for which she was deposed from the Regency.

VI. ANDREW BAILLIE, grandson of the before-mentioned Sir William Baillie, passed Infestment in the lands and barony of Lamington as his heir on 3d March 1521. This Andrew married Elizabeth Lindsay, eldest daughter of David Earl of Crawford, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Lord Hamilton. King James V. was brought up under the charge of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and when thirteen years of age was invested with the supreme power as King of Scotland. The King however was completely in the power of the Douglasses, but various attempts were made by the Hamiltons and Scotts of Buccleuch to deliver him out of their hands. A battle was fought at Melrose on 25th July 1526 between the Scots and Douglasses, which ended in the defeat of the Scots, and the death of Ker of Cessford, Ancestor of the Roxburgh family, who was killed by Elliot of Stobs, a retainer of Buccleuch, which caused a deadly feud between those two illustrious houses. In the year before the battle of Melrose, Mr. Andrew Baillie obtained a Charter of Resignation in favour of himself and Elizabeth Lindsay his wife, and William Baillie their son and apparent heir, of the lands and barony of Lamington, with the patronage of

1525.

the kirk and chapels thereunto belonging, with the lands of Hoprig and Penston, on 2d, and Precept from Chancery followed 3d, and Sasine on the Precept 9th, and on the Charter 12th, August 1525. About this time the kingdom of Scotland was in a very distracted state, and many murders were committed, particularly that of Lord Fleming by Tweedy of Drummelzier, which took place on 1st November 1524, and in consideration of which the present church of Biggar was built.

Mr. Andrew Baillie died, leaving a son  
William, who succeeded him, and  
Janet, who married Sir David Hamilton of Preston.

VII. SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE married Janet, natural daughter of James, third Lord Hamilton and first Earl of Arran, and a daughter of Lord Boyd. Miss Janet Hamilton was sister by her father to James Duke of Chatelherault, tutor to Mary Queen of Scots. This William Baillie obtained a dispensation from the Archbishop of Glasgow, Pope's Legate and Judge constituted to that effect, in which he is called a laick, allowing him to marry Janet Hamilton, though they were within the forbidden degrees of relationship, on 29th January 1532. In 1539 the Reformation began to excite great alarm among the Roman Catholic clergy, and King James V. began a persecution of their leaders. On 24th January 1542 this Sir William Baillie was made Principal Master of the Wardrobe to Mary of Guise, Queen of Scotland, the second wife of King James V. King James V. died on 13th December 1542, immediately after the birth of a daughter, who was afterwards known as Mary Queen of Scots; and after his death the Earl of Arran, Father-in-law to this Sir William Baillie, was appointed Regent of Scotland. On 10th September 1547 the battle of Pinkie was fought between the English and Scots, in which the latter were defeated, but no mention is made of any of the Baillies having been engaged in it. In 1558 John Knox returned from Geneva to Scotland, and the National Covenant was signed; and in the end of the year 1559 the first General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was held, and William Baillie of Provand was presented to the cure of the parish of Lamington on the death of the Rev. Bernard Baillie, by this Sir William Baillie, in 1557.

He was the first Protestant minister at Lamington. The last public act of Mary of Guise, who had been appointed Regent of Scotland, was to command the Parliament to meet on 5th July 1560. This Sir William Baillie represented the County of Lanark on that occasion. In this Parliament "The Confession of Faith, and Doctrine believed by the Protestants of Scotland" was approved of. This Sir William Baillie is shown by the family titles to have passed Infeftment in the lands of Hoprig and Penston on 19th March 1560. In this year Protestant ministers were appointed to officiate in various towns in Scotland. This Sir William Baillie died about the year 1567 or 1568, leaving a son—

William, who succeeded him, and

Another, from whom Baillic of Castlecary asserts that the family of

Baillie of Bagbie descends, which I have before shown to be erroneous.

Janet Hamilton or Baillie is married for the second time in 1570 to Alexander Baillie of

1558.

Here it is necessary to digress a little into public affairs. Mary Queen of Scots having returned to Scotland on the death of her husband Francis II., King of France, married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, by whom she had a son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and I. of England; and not being happy with her husband, the Earl of Bothwell introduced some barrels of gunpowder into the vaults under the house of the Kirk of the Field, near Edinburgh, in which Darnley resided, and set fire to the gunpowder. Darnley was killed by the explosion. Bothwell was banished from Court for ten days, for the murder, and shortly afterwards Queen Mary married him. This act turned a great part of the nobility of Scotland against her, and they marched an army against her and her husband. The family of Hamilton were keen supporters of Queen Mary, and were on their way to join her in great force; but without waiting their arrival she engaged the nobility at Carberry Hill, near Musselburgh, on 15th June 1567, but, her army disbanding, she surrendered to the confederated lords. The day following she was imprisoned in Lochleven Castle, in Kinross-shire, and her half-brother, the Earl of Moray, was appointed Regent of Scotland. The kingdom was almost equally divided between the nobility and the

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1567.

Queen. Alexander Baillie, the second husband of Lady Lamington, was of Queen Mary's party.

VIII. SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE adopted the politics of his mother's relations, warmly espousing the cause of Queen Mary, who escaped from Lochleven, and was joined by a party of the Hamiltons, and soon after by a large army. She marched towards Glasgow, and Regent Murray intercepted her at Langside, at which the Queen's party were routed, 13th May 1568. This Sir William Baillie fought under the Queen's banner on this occasion. The Queen rode off the field, accompanied by Lord Herries and a few faithful followers, among whom was this Sir William Baillie, who is said to have received and entertained Queen Mary and her party at Lamington Tower, for a night, on her way to the Abbey of Dundrennan. Sir William's lands were forfeited in consequence, but the judgment was never rigidly enforced, and was reversed in 1585. Sir William obtained a Precept of Clare Constat from James Earl of Arran, Lord of Hamilton, with consent of his two brothers, John, Commendator of Aberbrothoc, and Claud, Commendator of Paisley, therein declared to be his administrators and governors, for infesting him as nearest heir to his father, William Baillie of Lamington, in the lands of Watstoun, Hyndshaw, and Udiston, extending to a twenty pound land, all lying in the barony of Hamilton, on 30th April 1570. In 1572 this Sir William Baillie, and a number of other gentlemen of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, who were opposed to the existing Government, had to find heavy security that they would attend the next Justice Court at Lanark, and answer to the charge of having been accessory to the murders of Darnley in 1567, of Regent Murray at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh in 1569, and of Regent Lennox in 1571. This Sir William Baillie obtained a second Precept of Clare Constat from The Earl of Arran for infesting him in the lands of Hyndshaw, Watston, and Udiston, containing a clause of Novodamus, so the first mentioned must have been lost. This is dated 25th March 1575. The Family Titles contain an Instrument of Notary declaring that William Baillie of Lamington did, within the place of Lamington, make offer of One hundred merks to William Symington of Symington, in order to redeem from him the



1575.

lands of Gibbet and Holmside, lying within the Shire of Lanark, which money the said William Synnington accepted, and declared the lands redeemed. This Instrument is dated 29th October 1577. Owing to this Sir William's adherence to the party of Queen Mary, a violent feud arose between the Baillies generally and the Jardines of Wandel, in which the Laird of Lamington came in for his share; for in 1585 Janet Hamilton, Lady Lamington, presented a petition to Parliament, in which she complains of innumerable oppressions committed against herself, children, family, servants, tenants, goods, and gear, for many years previous, by Jardine of Applegirth and his accomplices, viz.—burning their houses, slaying, houghing, sticking, and shooting their cattle, mowing their corn while green, assaulting their children, tenants, and servants. This Sir William Baillie married Margaret Maxwell, daughter of Robert, Lord Maxwell and his first wife Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. This Margaret Maxwell was widow of Archibald Earl of Angus, but had no issue by him. Sir William Baillie of Lamington granted a Charter, with consent of Margaret Maxwell his spouse, of the Lands and Barony of Lamington, with the kirk and chapels belonging thereto, in favour of his daughter Margaret Baillie and Edward Maxwell her husband, reserving his own and his wife's liferent of the same, on 20th and 26th February, which was confirmed by the Crown 2d March 1577. As has been before mentioned, Sir William Baillie had a daughter, Margaret, who succeeded him, and another daughter named

Anna Baillie, who married John Thomson of Ashinyards, by whom she had issue.

In Crawford's Peerage and Douglas's Peerage a third daughter is mentioned, named in the first

Sibilla, and in the second

Abigail, who was married to Sir Hugh Carmichael of Carmichael.

This Sir William Baillie of Lamington had also a Natural Son called Richard, to whom he granted a Charter of the Six merk lands of Watston, in the barony of Hamilton, 5th June 1589.

This Sir William Baillie, during his wife's lifetime, kept a daughter of Sir Alexander Hume of North Berwick, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, as his

1589.

mistress, by whom he had several natural children, of whom General William Baillie, the Parliamentary general, was one. Sir William Baillie, after the death of his wife, married his mistress, but as General Baillie was born during Lady Baillie's lifetime, he was not thereby legitimated. With this Sir William Baillie the male line of the family terminated, and the chieftainship fell to the youngest cadet.

IX. MARGARET BAILLIE, daughter of this Sir William Baillie, succeeded her father in the lands of Lamington. She married Edward Maxwell, Abbot of Dundrennan, son of John, Master of Maxwell, by Agnes, eldest daughter and heiress of William Lord Herries and his wife Catherine Cunningham, daughter of Cunningham of Blairquhan. As has been before stated, her father, the late Sir William Baillie of Lamington, granted a Charter of the Lands and Barony of Lamington, and the Lands of Penston and Hoprig, in favour of her and her said spouse, in conjunct fee, and the heirs of their body, whom failing, the said Edward Maxwell, his heirs and assignees, on 26th February 1577. Upon this Infestment followed on 7th and 10th April 1578. She also obtained a Precept of Clare Constat from James Earl of Arran, Lord Hamilton, in favour of herself and Edward Maxwell her husband, of the Lands of Watston, Hyndshaw, and Udiston, extending to a Twenty pound land, all lying in the barony of Hamilton, on which infestment followed on 30th April 1580. She also obtained a Charter from Sir William Baillie of Lamington, her Father, in favour of herself, and Edward Maxwell her husband, in conjunct fee, and their heirs, of the four pound land of Udiston, and the Five pound Land of Whysslebury, lying in the Barony of Hamilton, on 22d February 1582. She also obtained from her Father, of same date, a Charter in favour of herself and her husband of the Ten pound land of Watston, and the Five pound Land of Udiston, both lying in the barony of Hamilton, upon which Infestment followed on 28th February 1582, and a Commission was issued by John Maxwell, Earl of Morton, in favour of this Edward Maxwell, his cousin, of bailliery of the regality of Morton, and captain and keeper of the fortalice of  
, 31st October 1584.

Margaret Baillie had two sons, William and John Maxwell, the Elder



of whom obtained an Act of Parliament authorizing him to drop the name of Maxwell, and assume that of Baillie, the younger of whom succeeded to the estate of Newlaw. She bound these her two sons, conjunctly and severally, to pay her debts, and the bond they granted is dated 26th June 1611, and is recorded in the Books of Council and Session. William Maxwell paid all the debt, but John Maxwell granted him a Bond of Relief on 16th January 1613, of certain of the debts, and of as many more as he should be decerned to pay, by Matthew Baillie of Littlegill, and James Baillie, Under-Receiver to King James VI. of Scotland, after the death of her first husband Edward Maxwell, which occurred during the lifetime of her father, Sir William Baillie. Margaret Baillie married, secondly, John Livingston, of West Quarter, second son of William Lord Livingston and his wife Agnes, daughter of William Lord Fleming, and brother of Alexander Earl of Wigton, and by him had several children. At the death of Margaret Baillie, heiress of Lamington, the main branch of the family became extinct.

1600.

I. SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL, *alias* BAILLIE, son of the said Margaret Baillie and Edward Maxwell, her husband, was served heir to his father, Edward Maxwell, 26th March 1607. He obtained a Remission from the Crown on 16th July 1605, in which he is designed apparent heir of Lamington, of all crimes, he making reparation to the party injured, except treason, resetting of theft, magic, rape of women, false coinage, and particularly of the murder of Thomas McLellan of Chapelton. He passed Infetment in the Lands and barony of Lamington, as heir to his father, on 9th November 1611, and in the lands of Hoprig and Penston same day, and obtained from James, Marquis of Hamilton and Earl of Arran, a charter of the lands of Hyndshaw, Watston, and Whissleberry, extending to a Twenty pound land, containing a clause of Novodamus, on 15th February 1612, in which he is called the Marquis's kinsman. The Marquis also granted him a gift of all wards, non-entries, etc., past and to come, of the lands of Hyndshaw, Watston, and Whissleberry, on 29th May 1612. He was knighted by King James VI., and in 1612 attended Parliament as one of the Commissioners from the Lesser Barons of Lanarkshire. I have no cer-

1612.

tainty about which of the Laids the well-known song, "The Drucken Laird of Lamington," was written, nor the name of the author. James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, in his early days, wrote and embellished several songs, and this amongst others; but from the circumstance that the last Laird was a very religious man, and the one before him a keen, greedy, overreaching man, with neither of which characters drunkenness is consistent, and this Laird seems to have been a dissipated man, always committing crimes, I have every reason to believe that it was of him it was written. As the song is greatly forgotten, I copy Hogg's version here:—

"Can I bear to part with thee,  
Never mair thy face to see,  
Can I bear to part with thee,  
Drucken Laird of Lamington?

Canty war ye ower ye'r kale,  
Toddy-jugs and jaups of ale,  
Heart aye kind and leal and hale,  
The honest Laird of Lamington.

He that swears is but so-so,  
He that cheats to hell must go,  
He that falls in bagnio,  
Falls in the devil's frying-pan.

Wha was it ne'er put aith to word,  
Never fleeced to Duke or Lord,  
Never sat at sinful board?—  
The honest Laird of Lamington.

He that cheats can ne'er be just,  
He that lies is ne'er to trust,  
He that drinks to dauk his dust,  
Wha can say that wrang is done?

Wha was't ne'er to fraud inclined,  
Never lied sin' he could mind,  
Ane whose drouth there's few can find?—  
The drucken Laird of Lamington.

I like a man to take his glass,  
 Toast his friend, and bonny lass,  
 He that winna is an ass—

Deil send him ane to gallop on.

I like a man that's frank and kind,  
 Meets me when I hae a mind,  
 Sings his song and drinks me blind,  
 Like the Laird of Lamington."

1614.

The Drucken Laird of Lamington, whoever he was, was a great horse-racer, and had races at Lamington, and on the public road between Lamington and Culter, at the Blacklaw Heads.

This Sir William Baillie married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Henry Stewart of Craigiehall, in the county of Linlithgow, by whom he had two sons—

William, his successor, and

James of Watstonhead,

both of whom will be mentioned in their proper place; and six daughters—

1. Jane, married Alexander Menzies of Culterallers Secundus, by whom she had issue.

2. married James Menzies of Enock.

3. married William Baillie of Littlegill, by whom she had issue.

4. Elizabeth, married David Foulis of Glendorch, and the Contract of marriage between them is dated 31st January and 3d March 1617, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session 6th May 1622. After the death of David Foulis, Elizabeth Baillie married James Wood. She had issue by her first marriage, a daughter, who succeeded to the lands of Glendorch.

5. married Symington of Cummerhead.

6. married Forest of Bankhead.

This Sir William Baillie died in the year 1614 or 1615.

1615.

II. SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL, *alias* BAILLIE, Son of the last proprietor, was born in Edinburgh 2d January 1600, and served heir to his father 1st February 1615 in the lands of Lamington. He obtained a Precept of Clare Constat from the Marchioness of Hamilton as Commissioner for her Husband, who was then out of the kingdom, for infefting him as nearest heir to Sir William his father in the lands of Hyndshaw, Watston, and Whissleberry, on 17th May 1620. He borrowed the sum of Four thousand merks from Robert Baillie, Merchant in Edinburgh, Son of Mathew Baillie of St. John's Kirk, and afterwards Laird of Walston, for which he granted him, and Marion Purves his wife, in conjunct fee, a Charter of the lands of Caygill, lying in the Barony of Lamington, on 2d November 1621. He entered into a Contract with the Earl of Melrose anent the Teinds of Hoprig and Penston, dated 30th September 1623. He granted another Charter in favour of the said Robert Baillie, of the Lands of Baitlaws, lying in the Barony of Lamington, on 4th December 1623. He also granted a Precept of Clare Constat for infefting Alexander Baillie of Bagbie as nearest Heir to William Baillie, his Great-Great-Grandfather's Brother, of a six merk land lying in the lower part of Watston, and a forty shilling land lying on the east side of Udstoun, which the late Alexander Baillie, younger of Bagbie, his father, had when he was alive, all lying in the Barony of Hamilton and Sherifffdom of Lanark, on 23d December 1623. Sir William expedie an Instrument of Resignation in favour of himself, and his eldest son William in fee, of all the Lands and Barony of Lamington, Penston, and Hoprig, with the right of Patronage belonging to the said Barony of Lamington, on 25th March 1624, on which he obtained a sign-manual from King James VI. of Scotland, incorporating them all into a Barony, to be called the Barony of Lamington, dated 26th March and signeted 13th April 1624. Charter of Resignation and Precept of Sasine followed on 26th March, and the Instrument of Sasine is dated June 1624. He purchased the Teinds of Hoprig and Penston, comprehending the lands of Whiterig and Templehouse, from the Earl of Haddington, by Disposition dated 28th November 1629, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session 8th April 1637. He obtained a Discharge from the Earl of Haddington for the money paid for the Teinds of

1629.

Hoprig and Penston, which is dated 2d December 1629, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session 14th February 1632; and afterwards a Charter from the Earl of Haddington of the said Teinds, to be holden of himself, and another to be holden of the King, 4th June 1630, on the former of which Infestment followed on 28th June 1630. He granted a Charter of the Teinds of the said Lands in favour of the said Robert Baillie, to be holden of himself on 23d June 1630, upon which he passed Infestment on 28th June 1630. Sir William lent Seven hundred merks Scots to Adam and Malcolm Inglis of Langlands Hill, in the parish of Broughton and county of Peebles, for which they granted him an Obligation on 10th April 1634. He obtained a Horning and Poinding against them in the month of November that year, and the prospect of payment was not great, for he is found assigning the Obligation to his Brother-in-law, Alexander Menzies of Cowlterallers Secundus, for the sum of One hundred and thirty-seven merks, on 23d July 1638. This Sir William was a Member of the famous General Assembly held in Glasgow in 1638. On 27th May 1632 he acquired from The Earl of Linlithgow half of the barony of Coulter and the patronage of the kirk of Coulter, including the lands of Nisbet; and in 1640 Molly M'Watt in Nisbet was brought before the Presbytery of Biggar for witchcraft, and on 3d March 1642 an application was made by them to this Sir William Baillie, as Superior of Nisbet, whom failing, to Alexander Menzies of Culterallers Secundus, his Bailie, to commit Molly M'Watt to jail, or else to deliver her over to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire. This Sir William Baillie, as Superior of half of the barony of Culter, granted a Charter of Resignation and Precept of Clare Constat of the Lands of Unthank in favour of Major Alexander Baillie, as Disponee of his Father Alexander Baillie of Bagbie, on 19th July 1642, and also another Precept of Clare Constat in favour of Major Claud Baillie, for infesting him as heir to his brother, the said Major Alexander Baillie, in the said Lands of Unthank, on 12th November 1644. On July 18, 1639, this Sir William Baillie was returned Elder to the Presbytery of Lanark for the Parish of Lamington. In 1642, on the death of Mr. James Baillie, Minister at Wandel and Lamington, a contest arose between the Marquis of Douglas and the Laird of Lamington which



1642.

should present to the vacant living. The General Assembly decided in favour of the presentee of the Marquis of Douglas, and directed the Presbytery to proceed to induct him. This, however, was no easy matter. During the preliminary procedure, the Moderator of the Presbytery could only obtain access to the church of Lamington by forcing the door. When all was ready for the induction of the presentee, the Presbytery ordered one of the brethren to preach in the morning and the presentee in the afternoon. The proceedings in the forenoon passed off without disturbance, but on the appearance of Mr. M'Ghie, the presentee, he was barred by the Lady of Lamington and some other women, who possessed themselves of the pulpit in a tumultuous and disorderly way, Her Ladyship declaring that no dog of the house of Douglas should ever bark there. The Presbytery complained of this to the Lords of Council, who ordered Lady Lamington and her accomplices to enter themselves in ward within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, in which she remained, till, in the course of the ensuing winter, her Brother-in-law, Mr. James Baillie of Watstonhead, Advocate, paid to the Presbytery of Lanark the sum of One thousand merks, being the fine imposed on Sir William Baillie (then in the public service in England) for the riot had by his Lady in the Church of Wandel and Lamington. The Church was not satisfied with this civil reparation, but proceeded to subject the delinquent Lady to censure. The Presbytery of Biggar had been created in the meantime out of the presbyteries of Lanark and Peebles, and the parish of Lamington included in it. The Presbytery of Lanark, considering themselves the aggrieved party, applied to the brethren of Biggar to send Lady Baillie and her accomplices to them, in order that they might be proceeded against. With this request the Biggar Presbytery refused to comply, and summoned the Lady of Lamington to their own bar. There she acknowledged her offence, but said her only intention was to preserve her husband's right to the patronage, whereupon she was admonished and absolved. In 1639 this Sir William Baillie was appointed One of the Commissioners of the Loan and Tax, and One of the Committee of War for the Horse to be raised in Lanarkshire. In April 1644 he commanded a portion of the Forces sent to Dumfries under the Earl of Caledar. In the Report made to Parliament anent the losses sustained by



1644.

Lord Herries, it is stated that the Laird of Lamington was quartered in Lord Herries's house of Terregles, with Thirty Horse, for the space of twenty-three days, and with Twenty-four Foot for eight days, at free quarters. Sir William again represented the county of Lanark in the years 1645 and 1648. During the early part of the Great Rebellion he appears to have leaned to the side of the Parliament, but in consequence of the excesses committed by the Parliamentary party his opinions became changed. He was censured by the Ecclesiastical Court for his Royalist Tendencies, and he fell at same time under the displeasure of the Civil Powers,—as his name was inserted in the list of those who, in 1649, were required to lend a half-year's rent upon the public faith, as they had not lent anything before. In 1650 Sir William and his Tenants took up arms in defence of the Royal Cause. In 1661 he presented a petition against Henry Whalley, Judge-Advocate to Cromwell, stating that in 1650 a fine of £360 was imposed on his lands of Hoprig in consequence of some English rebels having been killed in the parish of Haddington, in which he had some interest. This fine he could not pay, and Whalley lent him £500 sterling to enable him to do so, on condition he allowed Mrs. Whalley £100 a year. Sir William stated that he had paid this annuity for six years, and prayed that the annuity might cease. The Parliament freed him from his bond for a further payment of £600. This Sir William was connected with several very questionable transactions. In 1661 a petition was presented to Parliament by Barbara Hamilton, relict of James Hamilton of Stenhouse, stating that she had assigned her liferent of Stenhouse to William Baillie of Carfin in 1637, for 640 merks Scots for herself, and 8000 merks for her children; that she received her annuity till 1650, when Baillie of Carphin sold his right in Stenhouse to Sir William Baillie of Lamington, under burden of the payment of her annuity. Sir William did not pay his annuity, and she produced the principal bond before the Lords of Council and Session, and it was abstracted by Baillie of Carphin and Sir William Baillie of Lamington, or some one in their names, for the purpose of avoiding payment of the debt. Parliament ordered Sir William to pay the arrears of the annuity, and to execute a new bond of the same tenor as that which had disappeared. On 25th January 1664 this Sir William granted

1664.

consent to Claud Baillie, now of Bagbie, for his proportion of the Black Common of Culter. Captain Grose, in his *Antiquities of Scotland*, in describing Leadhills, mentions that on the site of the Earl of Hopetoun's house stood a tower or fortalice, the seat of an old family of the surname of Fowlis, the last of whom was Anne Fowlis, the sole heiress. Her uncle and only guardian was this Sir William Baillie of Lamington, who attempted to defraud her of her estate. She thereupon went to Edinburgh and applied to Sir James Hope, then Lord Advocate, who married her, and who obtained a decreet against this Sir William Baillie. Such was the miserable state of Scotland in the reign of Charles II., that it was necessary to get a warrant from the Privy Council, and signed by the King, addressed to the Duke of Queensberry as Sheriff of Nithsdale, and the Earl of Hyndford as Sheriff of Lanarkshire, to enable them to raise the country in arms and expel Sir William Baillie from the castle and estates, and put Anne Fowlis into possession, which was done. This Sir William Baillie obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Symington, with the patronages, pertinents, etc., except the five pound lands of Anniston. This proceeds on an alienation by John Mure of Anniston, Proprietor thereof, with consent of Grizel Hamilton, Lady Hisleside his mother, and with consent of Sir George Hamilton of Blackburn, Alexander Hamilton of Binnie, and Robert Drummond, his curators, and with consent of Janet Chiesly his spouse, and of John Symington, formerly proprietor of the said lands, and Jean Cunningham his spouse, for their interests. This is dated 1st March 1648. This Sir William Baillie of Lamington married in 1615 Grizel Hamilton, daughter of Sir Claud Hamilton of Elliston, brother to James Earl of Abercorn. By this marriage Sir William had three sons—

William, who died without issue in the lifetime of his father in 1652 ;

Samuel, of whom presently ;

Robert, of whom nothing is known ;

and three daughters—

Janet, married Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, and had issue.

Grizel, married Robert Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, and had issue.

Jane, married Claud Baillie of Bagbie and had issue, which will be referred to in its proper place.

1652.

A commission to the Macers of the Court of Session was obtained from the Keepers of the Liberty of England, on 28th December 1652, for serving Sir William, or his son Samuel, heirs to the deceased William Baillie, younger of Lamington, without the necessity of separate services in each shire in which the lands lie, but that one service in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, should be sufficient for all. The retour following thereon is dated 10th May 1653. A precept for infefting Sir William Baillie in the lands of Hoprig and Penston was obtained on 8th July 1653. Infeftment followed on a Chancery precept, dated 14th June 1654, of the lands and barony of Lamington, 31st August 1654. Sir William borrowed Fifteen hundred merks from John Fine and his Spouse, for which he granted them an annuity of Sixty pounds by charter, with consent of Grizel Hamilton his spouse, and *Robert* Baillie his son. This charter is dated 7th March 1655. By the fourteenth Act of the first Parliament of King Charles II. this Sir William is appointed by the King and Parliament One of the Commissioners, among the rest, of the Heritors of the Shire of Lanark, to get payment and bring in that Shire's part of an annuity of £4000 sterling granted to His Majesty.

Sir Samuel Maxwell, *alias* Baillie, second son of this Sir William Baillie of Lamington, married in 1650, Margaret Hamilton, Eldest Daughter of James, first Lord Belhaven, and Margaret Hamilton, natural daughter of James Marquis of Hamilton, his wife, by whom he had one son, of whom in his proper place. Sir Samuel Baillie died 22d April 1653.

After the death of Sir Samuel Baillie this Sir William Baillie granted a Procuratory of Resignation of all his Lands, in the hands of his Majesty King Charles II. for new Infeftments thereof, to be granted to himself in liferent, and William Baillie his grandchild; whom failing, to *Robert* Baillie his son; whom failing, to several other substitutes, in fee, dated 14th February 1668. Upon this Instrument of resignation was taken same day, and a Charter of Resignation and Precept under the Great Seal followed on 28th February, and Infeftment was taken 4th March 1668. This Sir William died 8th March 1668, and his wife died 18th March 1674.

III. WILLIAM MAXWELL, *alias* BAILLIE, son of the above Sir

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1653.

Samuel Baillie, was born 22d October 1653, and succeeded his grandfather in 1668. He is described by Baillie of Castlecary as a *virtuous, frugal, and worthy Gentleman*. The Coal Account-book kept for Penston in the year 1671 has written on the outside of it, "God be at the beginning of The Coal Compt Book of Painston for the year of God 1671;" but whether this is an invocation of the Laird or the Coal-grieve does not appear. On 14th, 15th, and 16th July 1671 a requisition was made to him on behalf of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, Superiors of the Lands of Hyndshaw, Watston, Whissleberry, and Udston, that he would marry Janet Baillie, eldest lawful daughter to the late Claud Baillie of Bagbie, which he refused to do, and was therefore declared liable to the Duke and Duchess and to Robert Black, chamberlain of Hamilton, their donator in the single and double avails of marriage. We find from The Porteous Rolls that he was imprisoned in 1683 on a charge of harbouring those that had been in rebellion. In 1684 he presented the Reverend James Baillie to the living of Lamington. He was nominated One of the Commissioners for the Shires of Haddington and Lanark, that were appointed to uplift a supply to the King on 24th December 1684. This William Baillie, I find in Wodrow's Church History, vol. iii. page 467, is mentioned as One of a number of persons denounced as outlaws or fugitives, for not compearing to underlie the law for the crimes of treason, rebellion, harbour, and reset, and sent to prison, but he afterwards took the oath of allegiance and acknowledgment of His Majesty's prerogative, and was assoilzied, 10th September 1689. He represented the county of Lanark in the important Parliament of 1689-1701, and subscribed the memorable declaration relative to the letter from James II., and subsequent addresses to King William III. In 1689 he was appointed, in the proclamation for calling out the militia on the southern side of the Tay, a Commissioner for Haddington and Lanarkshire, and Commissioner of Supply for both counties, and was also chosen one of the committee to sit during the adjournment of the Estates. In 1690 he was again nominated a Commissioner of Supply in each of the above-mentioned counties. In same year he obtained an Act for holding two fairs at Lamington, and a weekly market at Penston, which is dated 22d July 1690. In 1695 he was chosen one of the Committee of the



1696.

Estates for the security of the kingdom, and again in 1696. In this year, and again in 1700, he joined the association formed in consequence of the conspiracies against the life of the King. In 1701 he voted for proceeding by Act, instead of by an address to the King, in the assertion of the right of the Scottish Indian, and African Company to the colony of Darien; and in the two divisions which occurred in the same month, on the question whether the forces should be voted to 1st June or 1st December 1702, he voted with the minority in favour of the shorter term. During the whole course of his political career he voted with the patriotic party against the Government. He does not appear to have sat in the first Parliament of Queen Anne. He sat, however, in the second Parliament. During the debate of 30th July 1703, on the question whether the Government after the King's death should be in the hands of the Estates or of the Privy Council, he joined with Dundas of Arniston in a protest that the vote should not affect the rights of the Commissioners of Shires; and on 12th September 1703 he protested against the Act for allowing the importation of French wines and brandies. On 29th May 1704 he obtained a Charter from Anne Duchess of Hamilton, of the lands of Watston and Hyndshaw in the barony of Hamilton. Mr. Ramsay, in his Statistical Account of the parish of Gladsmuir, says, "William Baillie of Lamington deserves to be noticed here, not only on account of his private worth, but also on account of his munificent liberality to the parish. He was very active in procuring the erection of the new parish. He made a present to the parish of a piece of land for the church and churchyard, and for the school and school-master's house and garden, and built the church at his own expense, and in addition to this he allowed the minister as many coals as he wanted from his colliery at Penston. This William Baillie of Lamington will be remembered as long as the parish of Gladsmuir exists, as a man deeply impressed with the importance of religion to the welfare of the country, as a benefactor to the Church, and an active promoter of her true interests." In same year he was again appointed Commissioner of Supply for the Counties of Haddington and Lanark, and, along with the Duke of Hamilton, Overseer of the execution of the Act granting to the town of Glasgow an imposition of twopence on the pint of ale or beer. In 1706 he was re-

1715.

turned a Member of the Parliament which passed the Act of Union. It is stated by Sir Walter Scott that this William Baillie was present at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, and that he had his vassals assembled and regularly drilled and ready to support the Duke of Argyll, had he required it. It is stated from another source that this William Baillie gave two massive communion cups to the church of Gladsmuir in 1724, and that he was very charitably disposed, and that his bounty greatly supplied many indigent persons.

Mr. William Baillie married, first, 7th October 1671, Marjory Hamilton, fourth daughter of John Hamilton, Lord Bargeny, and his wife Jean, daughter of William Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, 16th October 1691, The Lady Henrietta Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Crawford, and his wife Mary, daughter of James Earl of Annandale, by whom he had many children, whereof there survived only two daughters—

Margaret, who will be mentioned in her proper place; and

Henrietta, who married, 17th May 1721, Robert Watson of Muirhouse, by whom he had one daughter. After Mr. Watson's death in 1722 she married, in December 1725, Major William Erskine of the Scots Greys, and grandson of David Lord Cardross, by whom she had several children.

Mr. William Baillie died on 27th December 1725, was carried from his lodgings in Edinburgh to the New Church in that City, at which he lay in state till 4th January 1726, when he was interred in his burial-place at Lamington. Baillie of Castlecary says he had a son by his first wife, who was a very hopeful, promising young gentleman, much regretted by all that knew him. He was succeeded by his daughter,

I. MARGARET MAXWELL, *alias* BAILLIE, *alias* CARMICHAEL, born 1696, married Sir James Carmichael of Bonnington, Baronet, and the Contract is dated 7th January 1715, and registered in the Books of Council and Session 16th April 1739. She made up Titles to her Father as Heiress under Tailzie, by him of all his Lands, in her favour, dated 22d April 1707, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session 20th September 1737.



A Crown charter of Resignation of all the Lands, in favour of the said William Baillie of Lamington in liferent, and of the said Margaret Baillie his Eldest Daughter in fee, and the other thus mentioned in said Tailzie, containing a Novodamus and Erection of said Lands into a Barony, to be called the Barony of Lamington, was obtained on 29th April 1708, and the Instrument of Sasine following thereon is dated 1st May 1711. The Retour of her service as Heiress of Tailzie and provision in general to the deceased William Baillie of Lamington her Father is dated 9th March 1727. Upon this she granted a Procuratory of Resignation for new Infestment under the Entail, in favour of herself in liferent, and of Sir William Baillie of Lamington her Son; whom failing, to Henrietta Baillie her daughter, which is dated 26th March 1734, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session at Edinburgh, 23d September 1743. Several leases of the farms of the estate of Lamington were in the name of her Son Sir William Baillie, and he was the last of the family who held a knighthood. He was born \_\_\_\_\_, and died \_\_\_\_\_ 1738. A commission to the Macers of the Court of Session for serving Mrs. Henrietta Baillie heiress of tailzie and provision to the deceased Sir William Baillie of Lamington, her brother, followed on 26th June 1738. The Retour is dated 22d April, which is followed by Precept from Chancery and Instrument of sasine, the latter of which is dated 12th May 1742. Lady Carmichael Baillie died on \_\_\_\_\_, and was succeeded by her daughter,

I. HENRIETTA CARMICHAEL, *alias* BAILLIE, *alias* DUNDAS, born \_\_\_\_\_, married 17th October 1741 Robert Dundas of Arniston, Lord President of Court of Session, by whom she had

Margaret, born 27th June 1743, died \_\_\_\_\_ .

William, of whom hereafter.

Robert Baillie, born 20th June 1747, died \_\_\_\_\_ .

Henrietta, born 27th June 1749, died \_\_\_\_\_ .

Elizabeth, of whom hereafter.

As patron of Culter she presented the Rev. John Brown of Culter Mains to the Living in 1750.

Mrs. Dundas Baillie made up Titles as Heiress of her mother, of the dates stated above. She died 14th May 1755, and was succeeded by her son,

I. WILLIAM DUNDAS, *alias* BAILLIE, born  
retoured heir to his mother in the lands and barony of Lamington 9th October 1755 ; and various farms on the estate of Lamington were let by his Father as his administrator in 1756 and 1757. He died ,  
and was succeeded by his sister,

II. ELIZABETH DUNDAS, *alias* BAILLIE, *alias* ROSS, born  
February 1746 ; obtained a Commission to the Macers of the Court of Session for serving her Heiress to the deceased William Baillie of Lamington, her Brother, 26th September 1760 ; married Sir John Lockhart of Carstairs, afterwards Ross of Balnagowan, Baronet, a distinguished Officer of the Navy of Great Britain. In 1766, she, as Patron of Lamington, presented Mr. James Reid, preceptor in her Father's family, to the parish of Lamington ; and in 1771 she, as Patron of Culter, presented Mr. William Lockhart to the vacant Charge ; and again, on the translation of Mr. Reid to Kinglassie in 1773, she presented Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a distinguished Greek scholar, to the parish of Lamington ; and on the translation of Mr. Lockhart to Glasgow in 1785 she presented Mr. William Strachan, Schoolmaster at Douglas, to the parish of Culter. During Lady Ross's lifetime, the Mansion-house of Lamington was pulled down by Alexander Renton, an Under factor on the estate, and the stones taken to build dykes. Lady Ross was a person of fervent piety, and of great benevolence, and a great friend of the excellent Lady Glenorchy. Sir John Ross, her husband, died 9th June 1790. She had a large family by him. Sir John Ross was succeeded in the estate of Balnagowan by his eldest son, Sir Charles Ross, who married, first, in 1788, Maria Theresa Lockhart, daughter and heiress of James Lockhart Wishart of Carnwath, Count in the Holy Roman Empire, by whom he had a son, John Ross, who died 5th July 1797, and a daughter Matilda Ross, who in 1812 succeeded her brother in the lands of Clifton Hall, in the county of Edinburgh, upon which she assumed the name

of Wishart. She married Sir Thomas Cochrane, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, on 6th January 1812, by whom she had two sons—

Alexander, of whom hereafter,  
and two daughters. Sir Charles Ross died 8th February 1814, and his mother, Lady Ross Baillie, died on 22d October 1817, when the estates of Lamington and Balnagowan were under trust till the majority of the present Sir Charles Ross in 1833, who had the right of succeeding either to his Father in the lands of Balnagowan, or to his Grandmother in the lands of Lamington. He chose Balnagowan. During the time the Estate of Lamington was under trust, Lord Douglas raised the question whether he had not a right to present alternately to the church of Lamington, as Patron of Wandel, and after a long litigation succeeded in establishing his plea. By Sir Charles Ross's choice, the Lands of Lamington devolved on

I. ALEXANDER DUNDAS ROSS WISHART COCHRANE, *alias* BAILLIE, born September 1816, made up titles to the lands of Lamington as heir to his great-grandmother 5th, and obtained a Precept from Chancery 24th September, and was infeft 1st October, and the Instrument is recorded in the General Register of Sasines 13th November 1823. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1837), is a Justice of Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Haddington and Lanark, was elected Member of Parliament for Bridport in 1841, for which he sat till 1846, and again in 1847, for which he sat till 1852; elected Member for Lanarkshire in January, for which he sat till the general election in April 1857; elected Member for Honiton in 1859, and sat for that place till it was deprived of one of its representatives in 1867; elected Member for the Isle of Wight 1869, for which he at present sits. As patron of Culter he presented Mr. James Grant Riach to the benefice in 1843, and as patron of Lamington he presented Mr. Thomas Miller in 1862, and the present Incumbent, Mr. Robert Ranken, in 1870. Mr. Baillie Cochrane has built a new Mansion-house at Lamington and an Episcopal chapel, and has greatly improved the village of Lamington and his paternal acres. He married, 4th December 1844, Annabella Mary Elizabeth Drummond

daughter of A                      R                      Drummond of Cadlands, Hampshire, and  
has a son—

Wallace Charles, born 29th July 1860 ;  
and three daughters—

1. Constance Mary Elizabeth, married, 7th February 1867, the Honour-  
able Reginald Windsor Sackville West, second son of the Earl of  
Delawarr, now Lord Buckhurst, and has issue.
2. Amy Augusta Frederica Annabella.
3. Violet.

COPY FRENCH LIST OF THE COMPANIONS OF WILLIAM THE  
CONQUEROR, REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING WORK.

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LES COMPAGNONS DE GUILLAUME A LA CONQUETE DE  
L'ANGLETERRE, EN 1066.

*Par M. LEOPOLD DELISLE, Membre de l'Institut.*

Achard.	Auvrai De Tanie.
„ D'Ivri.	Azor.
Aioul.	Baudouin De Colombieres.
Aitard De Veaux.	„ Le Flamand.
Alain Le Roux.	„ De Meules.
Amauri De Dreux.	Berenger Giffard.
Anquetil De Cherbourg.	„ De Toeni.
„ De Grai.	Bernard D'Alencon.
„ De Ros.	„ Du Neufmarche.
Anscoul De Picquigni.	„ Pancevolt.
Ansfroï De Cornieilles.	„ De Saint Ouen.
„ De Vaubadon.	Bertran De Verdun.
Ansger De Montaigu.	Beusilin De Dive.
„ De Senarpont.	Bigot De Loges.
Ansgot.	Carbounel.
„ De Ros.	David D'Argentan.
Arnoul De Ardre.	Dreu De La Beuvriere.
„ De Perci.	„ De Montaigu.
„ De Hesdin.	Durand Malet.
Aubert Greslet.	Écouland.
Aubri De Couci.	Engenouf De L'Aigle.
„ De Ver.	Enguerrand De Raimbeaucourt.
Auvrai Le Breton.	Erneis De Buron.
„ D'Espagne.	Etienne De Fontenai.
„ Merteberge.	Eude Comte de Champagne.

Eude Evêque de Bayeux.	Geoffroi Talbot.
„ Cul-de-Loup.	„ De Tournai.
„ La Flamande.	„ De Trelli.
„ De Fourneaux.	Gerboud Le Flamand.
„ Le Sénéchal.	Gilbert Le Blond.
Eustache, Comte de Boulogne.	„ De Blossesville.
Foucher de Paris.	„ De Bretteville.
Fougue De Lisors.	„ De Budi.
Gautier D'Appesville.	„ De Colleville.
„ Le Bourguignon.	„ De Gand.
„ De Caen.	„ Gibbard.
„ De Claville.	„ Malet.
„ De Douai.	„ Maminot.
„ Giffard.	„ Tison.
„ De Grancourt.	„ De Venables.
„ Hatchet.	„ De Wissant.
„ Heuse.	Goufroi De Cioches.
„ D'Incourt.	„ Maudrit.
„ De Laci.	Goscelin De Corneilles.
„ De Mucedent.	„ De Douai.
„ D'Omontville.	„ De la Rivière.
„ De Bislou.	Goubert D'Aufai.
„ De Saint-Valeri.	„ De Beauvais.
„ Tirel.	Guernon De Peis.
„ De Vernon.	Gui De Craon.
Geoffroi Alsclin.	„ De Raimbeaucourt.
„ Bainard.	„ De Raincourt.
„ Du Bec.	Guillaume Alis.
„ De Cambrai.	„ D'Ansleville.
„ De La Guierche.	„ L'Archer.
„ Le Marechal.	„ D'Arques.
„ De Mandeville.	„ D'Auebrieu.
„ Martel.	„ De L'Anne.
„ Mauroard.	„ Basset.
„ De Montbrai.	„ Bellet.
„ Comte du Perche.	„ De Beaufont.
„ De Pierrepont.	„ Bertran.
„ De Ros.	„ De Biville.
„ De Runeville.	„ Le Blond.



Guillaume Bonvalet.	Guillaume De Moion.
„ Du Bosc.	„ De Mouceaux.
„ Du Bosc-Roard.	„ De Noyers.
„ De Bourneville.	„ fils d'Osberne.
„ De Brai.	„ Pantoul.
„ De Briouse.	„ De Partheuai.
„ De Bursigni.	„ Péché.
„ De Calraignes.	„ De Perci.
„ De Cailli.	„ Pevrel.
„ De Cairon.	„ De Picquigni.
„ Cardon.	„ Poignaut.
„ De Carnet.	„ De Poillei.
„ De Castillon.	„ Le Poitevin.
„ De Ceaucé.	„ De Pont-de-L'arche.
„ La Chèvre.	„ Quesnel.
„ De Colleville.	„ De Revieres.
„ Corbon.	„ De Sept-Meules.
„ De Paumerai.	„ Taillebois.
„ Le Dispeusier.	„ De Toeni.
„ De Durville.	„ De Vatteville.
„ D'Ecouis.	„ De Vauville.
„ Espec.	„ De Ver.
„ D'Eu.	„ De Vesli.
„ Comte d'Evreux.	„ De Warenue.
„ De Falaise.	Guinond De Blangi.
„ De Fécamp.	„ De Tessel.
„ Folet.	Guineroud De Balon.
„ De la Fovêt.	Guiuemar Le Flamand.
„ De Fougères.	Hameliu De Balon.
„ Froissart.	Hamon Le Senechal.
„ Goulaffre.	Hardouin D'Ecalles.
„ De Letre.	Hascouf Musard.
„ De Loucelles.	Henri De Beaumont.
„ Louvet.	„ De Ferrieres.
„ Malet.	Herman De Dreux.
„ De Malleville.	Herve Le Berruier.
„ De La Marc.	„ De Espagne.
„ Maubeuc.	„ D'Helion.
„ Maduit.	Honfroi D'Ansleville.



Honfroi De Biville.	Hugue De Saint Quentin.
„ De Bohon.	„ Silvestre.
„ De Carteret.	„ De Vesli.
„ De Culai.	Hugue De Viville.
„ De L'Ile.	Ilbert De Laci.
„ Du Tilleul.	„ De Toeni.
„ Vis-De-Loup.	Ive Taillebois.
Huard De Vernon.	„ De Vesci.
Hubert De Mont-Canis.	Josce Le Flamand.
„ De Port.	Juhel De Toeni.
Hugue L'Ane.	Lanfranc.
„ D'Avranches.	Mathieu De Mortagne.
„ De Beauchamp.	Maucer De Carteret.
„ De Bernières.	Maurin De Caen.
„ Du Bois-Hebert.	Mile Crespin.
„ De Bolbec.	Murdac.
„ Bourdet.	Neel D'Aubigni.
„ De Brébeuf.	„ De Berville.
„ De Corbon.	„ Fossard.
„ De Doi.	„ De Gournal.
„ Le Flamand.	„ De Munneville.
„ De Gournai.	Normand D'Adreci.
„ De Grentemesnil.	Osberne D'Arques.
„ De Guideville.	„ Du Breuil.
„ De Hodenc.	„ D'Eu.
„ De Hotot.	„ Giffard.
„ D'Ivri.	„ Pastforeire.
„ De Laci.	„ Du Quennal.
„ De Maci.	„ Du Saussai.
„ Maminot.	„ De Wanci.
„ De Manneville.	Osmond.
„ De La Mere.	Osmont De Vaubadon.
„ Mautravers.	Ours D'Abbetot.
„ De Mobec.	„ De Berchères.
„ De Montfort.	Picot.
„ De Montgomeri.	Pierre De Valognes.
„ Musard.	Rahier D'Avre.
„ De Port.	Raoul D'Aunoc.
„ De Rennes.	„ Baignard.

Raoul De Bans.	Raoul Vis-De-Loup.
„ De Bapaumes.	Ravenot.
„ Basset.	Renaud De Bailleul.
„ De Beaufou.	„ Croc.
„ De Bernal.	„ De Pierrepont.
„ Blouet.	„ De Sainte-Helene.
„ Botin.	„ De Porteval.
„ De La Bruière.	Renier De Brimoc.
„ De Chartres.	Renouf De Colombelles.
„ De Colombières.	„ Flambar.
„ De Couteville.	„ Pevrei.
„ De Courbepine.	„ De Saint Waleri.
„ L'Estournie.	„ De Vaubadon.
„ De Fougères.	Richard Basset.
„ Framan.	„ De Beaumais.
„ De Gael.	„ De Bienfaite.
„ De Hauville.	„ De Bondeville.
„ De L'Ile.	„ De Courci.
„ De Lancuelot.	„ D'Engagne.
„ De Leinese.	„ L'Estourmi.
„ De Marci.	„ Fresle.
„ De Mortemer.	„ De Meri.
„ De Noron.	„ De Neuville.
„ De Quilli.	„ Poignaut.
„ Painel.	„ De Reviers.
„ Pinel.	„ De Sacquenville.
„ Pipin.	„ De Saint Clair.
„ De La Pomeraie.	„ De Sourdeval.
„ De Quennal.	„ Talbot.
„ De Saint Sanson.	„ De Vatteville.
„ De Saussai.	„ De Vernon.
„ De Savigni.	Richer D'And-Li.
„ Taillebois.	Robert D'Armentieres.
„ Du Pheil.	„ D'Auberville.
„ De Toeni.	„ D'Aumale.
„ De Toublaville.	„ De Barres.
„ De Tourneville.	„ Le Bastard.
„ Tranchard.	„ De Beaumont.
„ fils d'Unspac.	„ Le Blond.

Robert Blouet.	Roger De Beaumont.
„ Bourlet.	„ Bigot.
„ De Brix.	„ Boissel.
„ De Buci.	„ De Bosc Normand.
„ De Chandos.	„ De Bosc Roard.
„ Corbet.	„ De Breteuil.
„ De Courcon.	„ De Bulli.
„ Cruel.	„ De Carteret.
„ Le Dispensier.	„ De Chandos.
„ Comte D'Eu.	„ Corbet.
„ Fromentin.	„ De Courcelles.
„ fils de Geroud.	„ D'Evreux.
„ De Glanville.	„ D'Ivri.
„ Guernon.	„ De Laci.
„ De Harcourt.	„ De Lesieux.
„ De Lobz.	„ De Meules.
„ Malet.	„ De Montgomery.
„ Comte De Meulan.	„ De Moyaux.
„ De Monterai.	„ De Mussegros.
„ De Montfort.	„ De Oistreham.
„ Comte De Mortain.	„ D'Orbec.
„ Des Moutiers.	„ Picot.
„ Murdac.	„ De Pistres.
„ D'Quilli.	„ Le Poitevin.
„ De Pierrepont.	„ Rames.
„ De Pontchardon.	„ De Saint-Germain.
„ De Brudlan.	„ De Sommeri.
„ De Romeuel.	Ruau L'Adoure.
„ De Saint-Leger.	Seri D'Auberville.
„ De Phaon.	Serlon De Burci.
„ De Toeni.	„ De Ros.
„ De Vatteville.	Sigar De Cioches.
„ Des Vaux.	Simon De Senlis.
„ De Veci.	Thierry Pointel.
„ De Vesli.	Tihel De Herion.
„ De Villon.	Toustain.
Roger D'Abernnon.	Tuold.
„ Arundel.	„ De Greteville.
„ D'Auberville.	„ De Papelon.

Turstin De Gueron.	De Tilly.
„ Mantel.	Danneville.
„ De Saint Helene.	D'Argouges.
„ fils de Rou.	D'Auvay.
„ Tinel.	De Brigueville.
Vauquilin De Rosai.	De Cannouville.
Vital.	De Cussy.
Wadard.	De Fribois.
	D'Hericy.
D'Auvrecher D'Angerville.	D'Houdetot.
De Bailleul.	De Mathan.
De Briqueville.	De Montiquet.
Daniel.	D'Orglande.
Davent.	De Merle.
De Clinchamps.	De Saint Germain.
De Courcy.	De Sainte Marie D'Aignaux.
Le Vicomte.	De Touchet.
De Tournebut.	De Venois.

Érigé par la Société française d'archéologie en août 1862, avec l'autorisation de Mgr. Didiot, Evêque de Bayeux, M. De Canmont, étant directeur de la Société, M. Renier, Curé de Dives, M. le Comte Foucher De Careil, Membre du Conseil-Général pour le Canton.

















